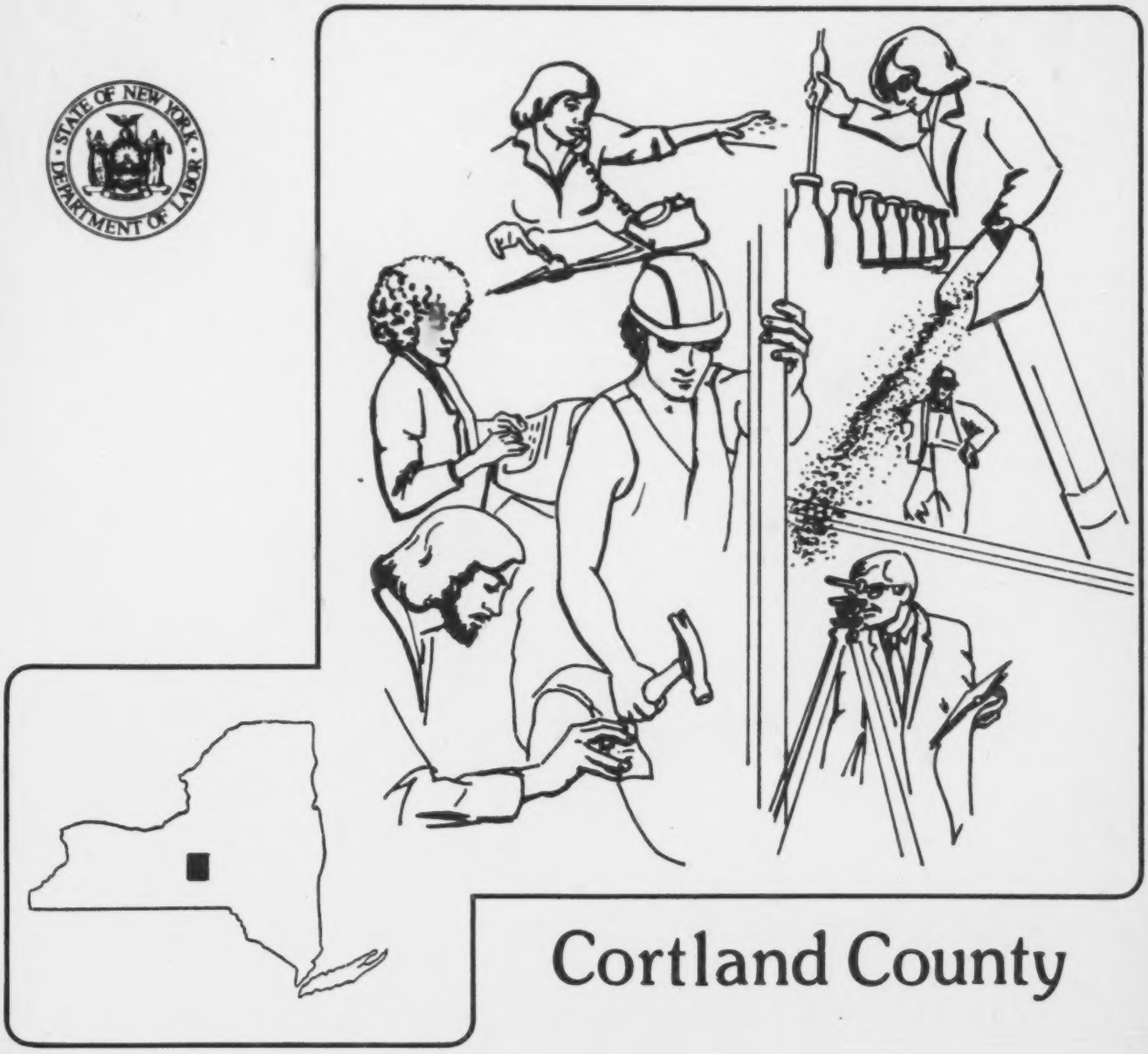
6/12/25 S5775-5.4-F

COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Cortland County

State of New York
Hugh L. Carey, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Industrial Commissioner

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Murray Dorkin, Director

BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION
Louis W. Schisa, Chief

DIRECT INQUIRIES TO:

Mr. Norman A. Steele, Principal Economist
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

This report was financed by a grant from the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), Special Grants to Governors, and is distributed with the cooperation of the New York State Employment and Training Council.

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

CORTLAND COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

Your comments will assist us in improving future issues of County Profiles: Socioeconomic Characteristics. Please answer the questions below. Where ever possible note the section of the report you are discussing. Detach form, fold on dotted line, fasten, and mail.

1. Did you find the report useful? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

2. Were sections of the report more useful than others? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

3. Should additional types of data or analysis be included? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____

4. Additional comments: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Cortland County

fold fold

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

NYS Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Market Information
Building #12, Room 405
State Office Campus
Albany, New York 12240

fold fold

CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTION	v
I. Geographic Highlights	1
II. Population	2
III. The Labor Market in Cortland County	7
IV. Income	17
V. Social Statistics	20
VI. Education	22
VII. Employment and Training Services	24
APPENDIX	26
GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT	32

TABLES

1. Percent of Land Area by Category of Use, 1968, for Cortland County and New York State	1
2. Population of New York State and Cortland County, 1900-1980 by Decade	4
3. Percent Change in Population by Decade for New York State and Cortland County for the Period 1900-1980	4
4. Population for Years 1950, 1960, 1970 and 1980 for Cortland County Subdivisions	5
5. Percent Change in Population by Decade for Years 1950-1980 for Cortland County Subdivisions	5
6. 1980 Population by Race for Cortland County Subdivisions	6
7. Civilian Labor Force Status, Cortland County, 1974-1980	7
8. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Cortland County, New York State and the United States, 1970 and 1980	8
9. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, Cortland County, New York State and the United States, Averaged for 1978-1980	11
10. Changes in Percent Distribution of Nonagricultural Wage and Salary by Industry for Three-Year Averages 1970-1972 to 1978-1980, Cortland County	12
11. Contribution of National, Industrial and Local Factors to Changes in Cortland County Industrial Employment Three-Year Average 1970-1972 to Three-Year Average 1978-1980	13
12. Average Monthly Labor Turnover Rates of Manufacturing Firms, Cortland County and New York State, June 1980 to May 1981	15
13. Direct Employment Changes Resulting From Major Firm Expansions Planned, Underway, or Completed, Cortland County, January 1979 - June 1981	16
14. Personal Income of Cortland County Residents by Source: 1974-1978	17
15. Levels and Distributions of Labor and Proprietors' Income by Industry, 1978, Cortland County and New York State	18
16. Average Weekly Wages Paid in Cortland County by Selected Industries Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1975-1980	18
17. OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by Family Size for Cortland County, 1982	19

CONTENTS (continued) Page

TABLES (cont'd.)

18. 1982 Projections of Number of Individuals in Cortland County Whose Family Income is Less Than the OMB Poverty Income Levels or the USDOL 70, 85 and 100 Percent LLSIL 19
19. Public Assistance Recipients by Program, Cortland County, Fiscal Year 1980 20
20. Student Distribution According to Type of School Enrollment in Cortland County, 1980-1981 22
21. Percent Distribution of Public School Students in Cortland County by Race/Ethnic Origin, 1980-1981 22
22. Planned Enrollment by CETA Funded Activity, Cortland County for Fiscal Year 1981 24
23. Cortland County: Demographic Characteristics of the Projected 1982 Population 14 Years of Age and Older and Groups Meeting Partial Eligibility Requirements for Receiving Employment and Training Services 25
24. Job Openings and Applicants Available for Selected Occupations and Occupational Groups, Cortland County, October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980 29

MAPS

1 County Location Map 1
2 Population Densities 1930, by Town 2
3 Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980, by Town 3

GRAPHS

1a. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, Cortland County, 1970-1980 9
1b. Annual Average Unemployment Rates, New York State and USA, 1970-1980 9
2. Seasonal Variation of Unemployment Rates, Cortland County and New York State, Averages by Month, 1970-1980 10
3. Per Capita Personal Income, 1970-1977, Cortland County and New York State 17
4. Seasonal Unemployment and Public Assistance Trends, Cortland County, Quarterly Averages - Oct. 1977 to Sept. 1980 21

INTRODUCTION

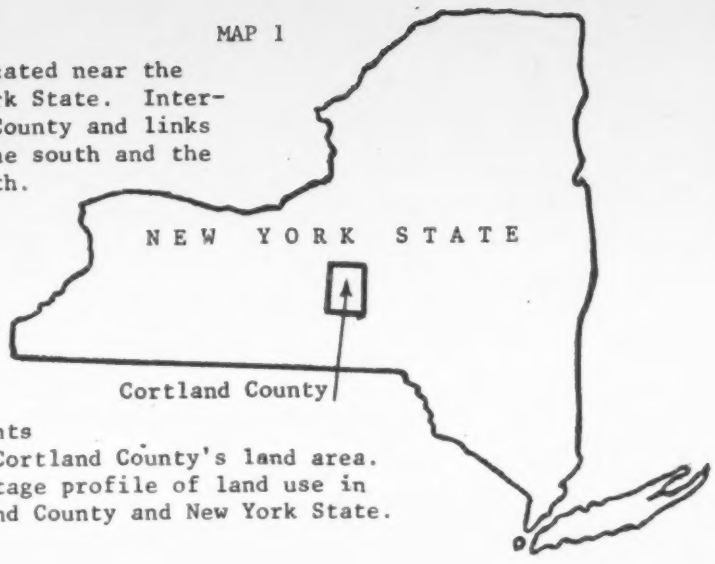
Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

MAP 1



Cortland County is located near the geographic center of New York State. Interstate Route 81 bisects the County and links the City of Binghamton to the south and the City of Syracuse to the north.

Cortland County is primarily rural. Almost one-half of its terrain is woodlands while approximately three-tenths of the area is devoted to active agriculture. Residential and business property accounts for less than 2 percent of Cortland County's land area. Table 1 presents the percentage profile of land use in 1968 by category for Cortland County and New York State.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR CORTLAND COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

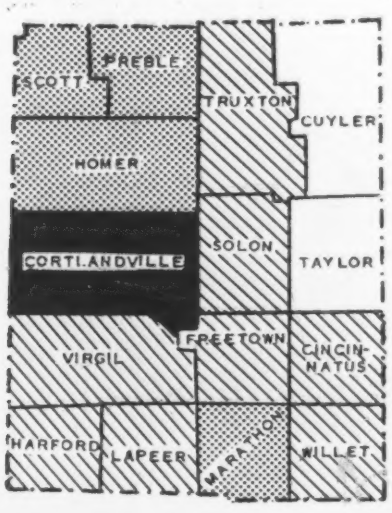
Category of use	Cortland County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	500.3	49,374.4
Active agriculture	29.2	21.9
Woodlands, forest	27.4	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	20.6	17.6
Wet land	1.3	4.2
Water	0.5	4.6
Residential high density	0.4	0.7
Residential medium density	0.1	1.3
Residential low and other	0.6	1.4
Commercial	0.1	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.1	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.3	1.1
Outdoor recreation	0.6	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	18.3	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Cortland County was 48,820. With an average of 98 persons to each of its 500 square miles, Cortland ranked 35th in population density among New York's 62 counties, and fell well below the State's average density of 356 individuals per square mile. Twelve of the fifteen towns in the County had per square mile population densities between 20 and 149. The northeastern towns of Cuyler and Taylor had Cortland County's lowest population densities, while Cortlandville, in the west, posted a countywide high mark in excess of 150 persons per square mile. Map 2 illustrates the population density for Cortland County by town.

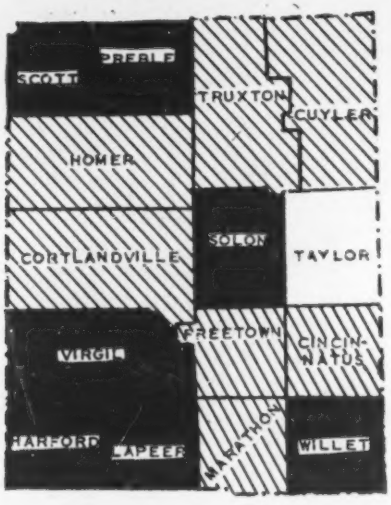
MAP 2
Cortland County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



0 to 19 persons/square mile
20 to 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

Although the population of Cortland County's industrial core, Cortland City in the Town of Cortlandville, grew at a slower rate than the County's average, the nearby towns of Scott, Preble, Solon, Virgil, Harford and Lapeer grew more rapidly than the County's average and accounted for much of Cortland's population growth from 1950 to 1980. By comparison, the towns in the predominately farming areas of eastern Cortland County, especially Cincinnatus, Cuyler, Freetown, Marathon and Truxton, experienced below average population growth. Taylor, on Cortland's eastern border, was the only town to lose population during the 1950 to 1980 period. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Cortland County for the period 1950 to 1980.

MAP 3
Cortland County
Population Growth Trends from 1950 to 1980 By Town 1/



Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

Decreasing population

1/ The population of Cortland City was used to calculate the population growth trend of Cortlandville Town.

During the period 1900 to 1980, Cortland County's population increased by 77.0 percent while the population of New York State rose by 141.5 percent. From 1900 to 1930, the rate of population growth in Cortland was substantially lower than that of the State as a whole. Although the State's growth rate for the 1930-1940 period declined sharply from pre-1930 growth rates, the County rate dipped only slightly during the period and then jumped dramatically after 1940. By the decade of the 1960's the County's population growth rate, 11.6 percent, was higher than the State's rate of 8.7 percent. During the 1970's Cortland County's population increased by 6.4 percent while the State lost 3.8 percent of its residents. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Cortland County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND CORTLAND COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Cortland County
1900	7,268,894	27,576
1910	9,113,614	29,249
1920	10,385,227	29,625
1930	12,588,066	31,709
1940	13,479,142	33,668
1950	14,830,192	37,158
1960	16,782,304	41,113
1970	18,241,391	45,894
1980	17,557,288	48,820

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND CORTLAND COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Cortland County
1900-1910	25.4	6.1
1910-1920	14.0	1.3
1920-1930	21.2	7.0
1930-1940	7.1	6.2
1940-1950	10.0	10.4
1950-1960	13.2	10.6
1960-1970	8.7	11.6
1970-1980	-3.8	6.4

The towns of Scott, Solon and Virgil had population growth rates of 19.0 percent or more during the decades of the 1960's and 1970's. These three towns are located near the County's manufacturing center, the City of Cortland, and are home sites for many of the City's workers who are employed by Smith-Corona and Cortland City Produce. Smith-Corona alone employes some 20.0 percent of the County's labor force. If attempts to turn Greek Peak in the Town of Virgil into a year-round ski resort are successful, the population in Virgil itself and the surrounding towns may rise to meet the need for additional nonseasonal employees.

On the downward side, the rate of population growth reached a peak during the 1960's in the towns of Cincinnatus, Cuyler and Preble. These growth rates fell precipitously in all three towns during the 1970's. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for Cortland County subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980
FOR CORTLAND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Cincinnatus Town	977	960	1,080	1,151
Cortland City	18,152	19,181	19,621	20,138
Cortlandville Town	4,058	5,660	7,469	8,299
Homer Village (part)	67	53	80	21
McGraw Village	1,197	1,276	1,319	1,188
Cuyler Town	704	753	836	846
Freetown Town	534	542	522	572
Harford Town	584	635	748	855
Homer Town	5,055	5,751	6,480	6,599
Homer Village (part)	3,177	3,569	4,063	3,614
Lapeer Town	432	459	507	592
Marathon Town	1,577	1,696	1,777	1,804
Marathon Village	1,057	1,079	1,053	1,046
Preble Town	808	991	1,601	1,637
Scott Town	527	600	805	1,193
Solon Town	522	549	687	865
Taylor Town	496	474	493	481
Truxton Town	922	907	955	988
Virgil Town	1,257	1,420	1,692	2,053
Willet Town	553	535	621	747

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR CORTLAND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Cincinnatus Town	-1.7	12.5	6.6
Cortland City	5.7	2.3	2.6
Cortlandville Town	39.5	32.0	11.1
Homer Village (part)	-20.9	50.9	-73.8
McGraw Village	6.6	3.4	-9.9
Cuyler Town	7.0	11.0	1.2
Freetown Town	1.5	-3.7	9.6
Harford Town	8.7	17.8	14.3
Homer Town	13.8	12.7	1.8
Homer Village (part)	12.3	13.8	-11.1
Lapeer Town	6.3	10.5	16.8
Marathon Town	7.5	4.8	1.5
Marathon Village	2.1	-2.4	-0.7
Preble Town	22.6	61.6	2.2
Scott Town	13.9	34.2	48.2
Solon Town	5.2	25.1	25.9
Taylor Town	-4.4	4.0	-2.4
Truxton Town	-1.6	5.3	3.5
Virgil Town	13.0	19.2	21.3
Willet Town	-3.3	16.1	20.3

The racial distribution of Cortland County's 1980 population was 98.6 percent white, 0.6 percent black and 0.8 percent other minorities. Over 60.0 percent of the County's minority population resided in the City of Cortland, which is the largest city and manufacturing center of this predominately rural County. Cortland City is also the site of a branch of the State University of New York. The racial makeup of the student population may explain, in part, the City's relatively large minority population. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Cortland County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR CORTLAND COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Cortland County	48,133	314	89	165	119
Cincinnatus Town	1,150	-	-	1	-
Cortland City	19,721	244	38	64	71
Cortlandville Town	8,178	30	13	64	14
Homer Village (part)	21	-	-	-	-
McGraw Village	1,180	-	6	1	1
Cuyler Town	835	-	11	-	-
Freetown Town	565	1	1	-	5
Harford Town	853	2	-	-	-
Homer Town	6,532	18	15	21	13
Homer Village (part)	3,564	17	6	19	8
Lapeer Town	587	-	-	1	4
Marathon Town	1,801	-	1	2	-
Marathon Village	1,046	-	-	-	-
Preble Town	1,627	1	3	1	5
Scott Town	1,182	7	-	1	3
Solon Town	861	3	-	1	-
Taylor Town	481	-	-	-	-
Truxton Town	980	-	1	6	1
Virgil Town	2,035	6	6	3	3
Willet Town	745	2	-	-	-

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Cortland County 385 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Cortland County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Cortland County

The resident labor force of Cortland County has expanded since 1970, reflecting a rise in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and, to a lesser extent, a barely noticeable widening of participation in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974-1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
CORTLAND COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	20.8	21.3	21.5	21.2	21.6	22.0	21.5
Employment	19.9	19.5	19.5	19.0	20.0	20.3	19.8
Unemployment	0.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7
Unemployment rate	4.0	8.4	9.2	10.5	7.5	7.7	7.9

From 1974 to 1980, Cortland County's civilian labor force grew 3.4 percent, an annual average growth rate of only 0.6 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's rate of growth, however, was inconsistent. The labor force actually declined during two periods (1976-1977 and 1979-1980). Employment fluctuated over the decade but recorded a slight net loss by 1980.

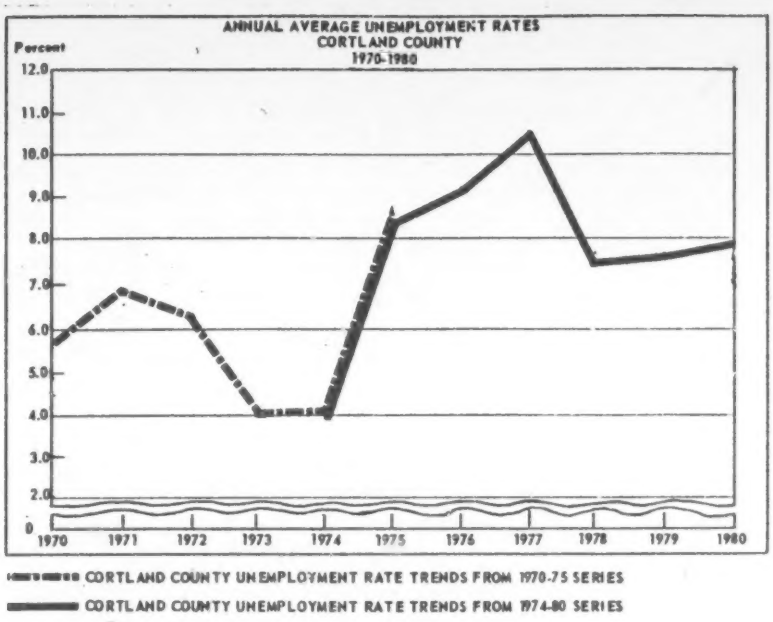
Growth in Cortland County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (16.6 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (42.7 percent in 1970 to 49.3 percent in 1980). By contrast, labor force participation rates for men slid to 72.0 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.5 percent from 1970). The overall labor force participation rate edged upward 0.1 percent to 57.5 percent over the 1970-1980 period. Both the increase in the labor force participation rate for women and the decrease for men over the 1970-1980 period were in line with statewide and national trends (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
CORTLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

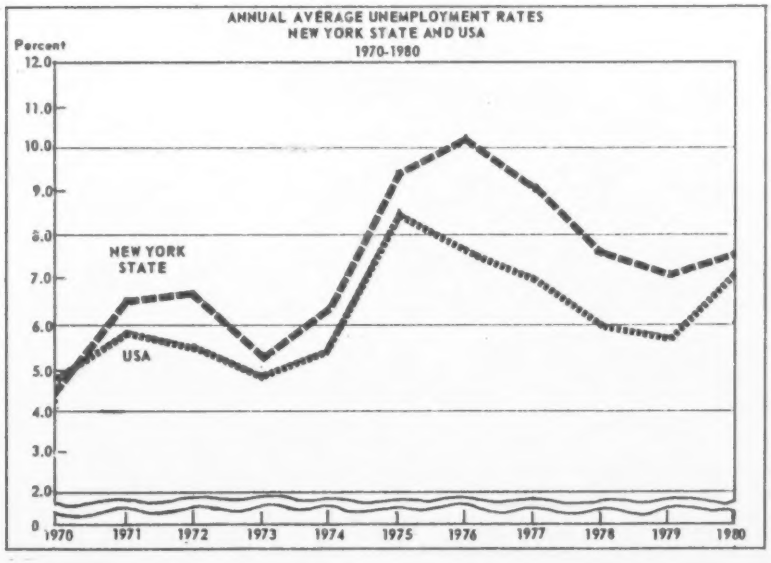
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Cortland County	
Overall	57.4	57.5	+0.1
Male	74.5	72.0	-2.5
Female	42.7	49.3	+6.6
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Cortland County's unemployment rate fluctuated more sharply than statewide or national rates between 1970 and 1980. Still, changes in the County rate roughly followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 10.5 percent in 1977, at a later date and a higher level than the high for both the State and nation. The County rate reached a low for the period of 4.0 percent in 1974, while State and U.S. rates climbed during the 1973-1975 recession. By the end of the period, however, the County rate exceeded statewide and national jobless rates.

GRAPH 1a.



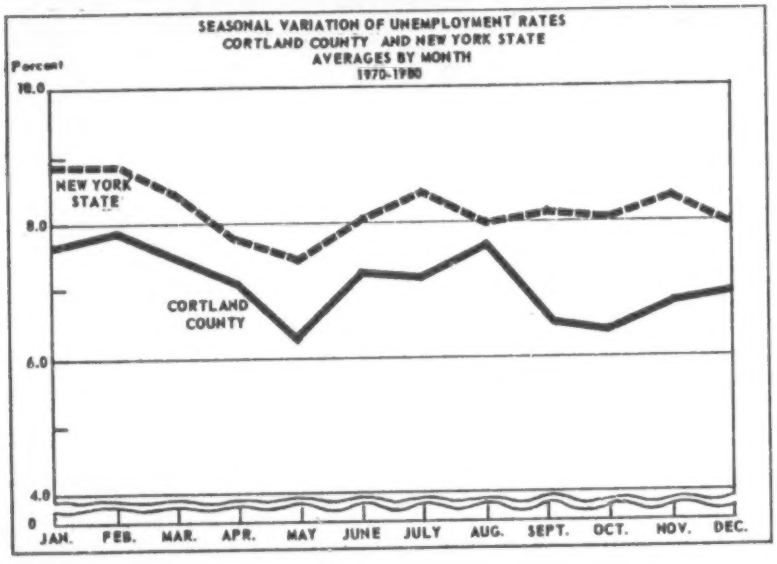
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Cortland County and New York State (see Graph 2). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in the dead of winter. From 1970 to 1980, the County unemployment rate averaged 7.8 percent for January and February compared with 8.9 percent for New York State. The County rate was also higher in August than most of the year. In August, employment levels at the State University at Cortland is at its lowest for the year.

Jobless rates for the month of May were typically lower for both the State (7.5 percent) and the County (6.3 percent). In May work halted by winter weather has resumed and schools are still in session. Hourly workers at schools have not been laid off for the summer and students have yet to flood the job market in search of summer employment.

GRAPH 2.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Cortland County

A local economy, such as Cortland County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Cortland County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for Cortland County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980).

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY CORTLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Cortland County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	35.9	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	27.1	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	8.8	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	64.1	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	2.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	1.2	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.4	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	18.8	23.0	20.2
Government	21.8	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Cortland County's most important industry sector is durable goods manufacturing. The major employers in this sector are Brewer-Titchner (electrical products), Monarch Machine Tool (industrial machinery), Pall-Trinity Micro (micro filters), and SCM Corporation (typewriters and parts). Jobs in the durable goods manufacturing sector comprised 27.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in Cortland County compared with only 10.6 percent in New York State and 13.5 percent nationwide. The concentration of government employment in Cortland County reflected, in part, the location of a State University in Cortland.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Cortland County

The industrial composition of Cortland County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel trends for the State and nation. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Cortland County from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
CORTLAND COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	15,600	17,000	+1,400
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	42.9	35.9	-7.0
Durable goods	30.8	27.1	-3.7
Nondurable goods	12.2	8.8	-3.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	57.1	64.1	+7.0
Contract construction	3.2	2.4	-0.8
Transportation, communication and public utilities	1.9	1.2	-0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	16.0	17.6	+1.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.6	2.4	-0.2
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	14.1	18.8	+4.7
Government	19.9	21.8	+1.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Cortland County roughly followed national trends during the period with two minor exceptions. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Cortland County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing the shares of total employment devoted to the production of both durable and nondurable goods contracted. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing occurred in trade, government, and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The share of total employment in all other nonmanufacturing sectors declined.

Minor exceptions to national trends occurred within nonmanufacturing. Here the share of total nonfarm employment representing finance, insurance and real estate decreased slightly in Cortland County but increased slightly nationwide. Moreover, the share of employment devoted to government expanded in the County while declining nationwide.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; the industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types of fluctuations have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influence of changes in national, industrial and local factors on Cortland County employment in each industrial sector is shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN CORTLAND COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Cortland County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+9.0	+23.9	-	-14.9
Manufacturing, total	-9.0	+23.9	-15.5	-17.3
Durable goods	-4.1	+23.9	-10.2	-17.8
Nondurable goods	-21.1	+23.9	-22.0	-22.9
Nonmanufacturing, total	+22.5	+23.9	+5.6	-7.0
Contract construction	-20.0	+23.9	-6.0	-37.8
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-33.0	+23.9	-11.3	-45.7
Wholesale and retail trade	+19.9	+23.9	+6.4	-10.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	0.0	+23.9	+7.5	-31.3
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+45.5	+23.9	+20.0	+1.6
Government	+19.4	+23.9	-0.6	-3.8

As shown in Table 11, employment expanded considerably in some industrial sectors but contracted substantially in others over the period 1970-1972 to 1978-1980. Total nonfarm employment increased 9.0 percent with individual sectors ranging widely from a strong performance in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing (+45.5 percent) to an employment decline in transportation, communication and utilities (-33.0 percent).

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: 1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or 2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. A 9.0 percent reduction in Cortland County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors in the national economy were outweighed by a combination of a nationwide trend of declining employment in the industry and by local contractive factors (see Table 11). The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Unlike manufacturing, nonmanufacturing employment grew at a rate close to that of the national economy during the period. A 5.6 percent increase nationwide in nonmanufacturing employment nearly offset local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 7.0 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were contractive in each industrial sector except in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

However, the strong stimulus of growth in the national economy combined with increasing employment in some industries nationwide outweighed negative forces at the local level in a few nonmanufacturing industries.

In summary, growth in the national economy and in nationwide employment in the following industries fostered employment gains in: wholesale and retail trade; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The increase in government employment in the County was solely attributable to a growing national economy. Growth was unattainable in other industrial sectors because of negative local factors and contractions in national industry employment.

Labor Market Stability in Cortland County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Cortland County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 25 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS
CORTLAND COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Cortland County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.6	3.6
New hires	1.8	1.9
Recalls	0.6	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.1	3.7
Quits	1.0	1.1
Layoffs	0.7	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 3.1 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 3.6 per 100 over the same period.

Terminations of employment initiated by the employee (quits) comprised slightly less than one-third of total separations. Layoffs accounted for slightly more than one-fifth of total separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature; workers were recalled in the following months.

New hires averaged 1.8 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 0.6 per 100. The overall accession rate was the same as the State average.

Lower ratios for both quits and layoffs contributed to a separation rate that was somewhat below the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period August 1980 through July 1981, one labor-management dispute in Cortland County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute, at Brewer-Titchener Corporation, involved 252 employees. It began on March 9, 1981 and ended on March 22, 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Cortland County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion. No contractions were reported. The direct effects on employment of expansions of major firms in Cortland County during the period are shown in Table 13. All industrial changes reported during the period resulted in job gains.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
CORTLAND COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain
Polsen Metal Recovery, Inc. Cortland	New firm in an existing building	+17
Tuscarora Plastics of NY, Inc, Cortland Tuscarora Plastics, Inc.	Expansion in a new building at the same location	+10
Monarch Machine Tool Co. Cortland	Addition to an existing facility	+90
Go Pro Manufacturing Co. Cortland	Intercounty expansion in an existing building	+25
Canford Manufacturing Corp. Cortland Stanley Home Prod., Inc.	New firm in an existing building	+150
ETL Testing Laboratories, Inc. Cortlandville	Addition to an existing facility	+40
Brewer-Titchener Corp. Cortland Studebaker-Worthington, Inc.	Equipment expansion	+200
Overhead Door Co. of NY, Inc. Cortland	Addition to an existing facility	+50
Pall Trinity Micro Corp. Cortland Pall Corp.	Equipment expansion	NA
Dowzer Electric Company Cortland General Signal Corp.	Branch facility in a new building	NA
Brewer-Titchener Corp. Cortland Studebaker-Worthington, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	NA

NOTE: NA = Not available.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Cortland County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents personal income of Cortland County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.9 percent of total personal income in Cortland County while transfer payments provided 16.2 percent and property income 12.9 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 28.9 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF CORTLAND COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$229.4	$295.8	$66.4	28.9	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	164.6	209.7	45.1	27.4	71.7	70.9
Property income	32.1	38.2	6.1	19.0	14.0	12.9
Transfer payments	32.8	48.0	15.2	46.3	14.3	16.2

In 1977 per capita income in Cortland County, at $5,488, ranked 46th among the State's 62 counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Cortland County grew 66.4 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Cortland County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a faster rate in Cortland County than it did in New York State.

In 1978, nearly two-fifths of labor and proprietors' income in Cortland County came from manufacturing sources. This is more than one and one half times the like

GRAPH 3

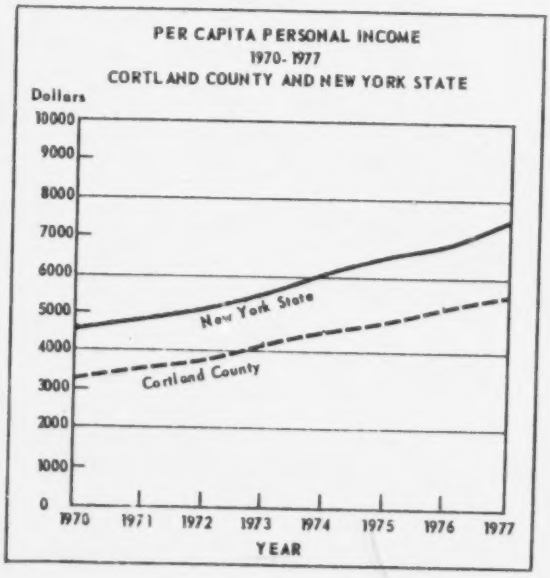


figure from manufacturing sources in New York State. The other two major components of income in Cortland County were services and government, each of which accounted for nearly one-fifth of the County's labor and proprietors' income. Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Cortland County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, CORTLAND COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Cortland County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	213.2	100.0	111,055.0	100.0
Farms	9.2	4.3	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	81.9	38.4	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	(D)	-	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	9.7	4.5	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	27.0	12.7	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.8	2.7	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	(D)	-	9,956.9	9.0
Services	37.1	17.4	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.2	0.6	305.9	0.3
Government	41.3	19.4	17,757.5	16.0

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Cortland County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in agriculture. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Cortland County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN CORTLAND COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$141	$164	$165	$188	$149	$138
Mining	198	197	266	264	0	0
Contract construction	187	204	237	272	263	303
Manufacturing-durable goods	167	205	220	233	251	279
Manufacturing-nondurable goods	155	166	173	188	202	215
Transportation, communication and public utilities	249	267	273	306	320	321
Wholesale trade	172	181	203	213	223	258
Retail trade	105	109	115	124	136	144
Finance, insurance and real estate	145	157	168	180	196	213
Services	142	155	146	151	183	205
Public administration	230	240	248	124	165	192

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Cortland County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR CORTLAND COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,610	5,920	8,120	10,030	11,830	13,840
85 percent LLSIL	4,380	7,180	9,860	12,180	14,370	16,800
100 percent LLSIL	5,160	8,450	11,600	14,330	16,900	19,770

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN CORTLAND COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	6,557
70 percent LLSIL	8,205
85 percent LLSIL	10,494
100 percent LLSIL	13,466

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 2,665 Cortland County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $247,215 per month or $92.76 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 72.2 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 15.7 percent for Home Relief and 12.0 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families. (See Table 19.)

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
CORTLAND COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

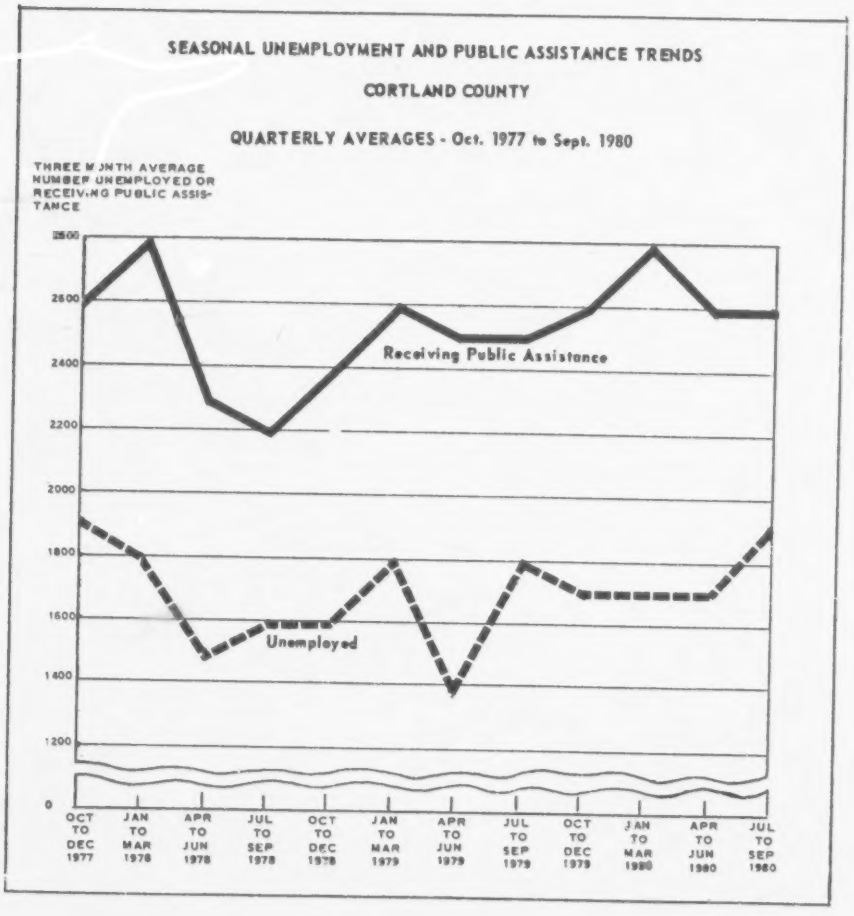
Month	Recipients				
	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	2,492	1,867	157	-	468
November	2,672	1,870	346	2	454
December	2,627	1,881	280	4	462
1980					
January	2,811	1,954	435	1	421
February	2,751	1,964	339	6	442
March	2,830	1,899	517	3	411
April	2,743	1,895	429	3	416
May	2,709	1,966	359	3	381
June	2,499	1,912	229	1	357
July	2,619	1,937	285	1	396
August	2,583	1,965	204	3	411
September	2,641	1,977	253	2	409
12-month average	2,665	1,924	319	2	419

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Cortland County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Cortland County numbered 9,586 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools in shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN CORTLAND COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	5,120	4,466	9,586
Public schools	4,542	4,353	8,895
Private schools	578	113	691

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Cortland County was 99.0 percent white; 0.3 percent black, 0.2 percent Hispanic, and 0.5 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN CORTLAND COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Cortland County total	0.3	0.2	0.5	99.0
Cincinnatus	-	-	-	100.0
Cortland	0.6	0.5	0.7	98.2
Homer	0.2	*	0.6	99.1
Marathon	0.4	-	0.1	99.5
McGraw	-	-	0.1	99.9

* Less than 0.1 percent.
NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Cortland-Madison counties BOCES provides programs in agriculture, food distribution, nurse assistance (nurse aide), home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial, and service education.

Additional educational opportunities are offered by the State University of New York College at Cortland which grants four-year and post-graduate degrees in a wide range of liberal arts.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Cortland County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Cortland County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, transition services, and public employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Cortland County in the following occupational areas:

Automotives	Human services
Building trades	Data processing
Clerical	Management
Custodial work	Manufacturing
Food services	Sales
Health occupations	Technical trades

Cortland County expected to provide CETA services to 882 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY CORTLAND COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	181
On-the-job training	22
Work experience	440
Public service employment	124
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	37
Transition services	78
Total	882

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Cortland County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. CORTLAND COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	46.7	49.7	57.3	57.3	19.2
Female	53.3	50.3	42.7	42.7	80.8
Age [/]					
14-19	16.3	16.9	12.8	12.8	37.1
20-21	5.3	12.7	11.9	11.7	5.0
22-44	42.6	59.1	61.7	61.8	49.3
45-54	11.1	7.0	9.7	9.8	6.9
55 and over	24.7	4.3	3.9	3.9	1.7
Race					
White	99.5	97.2	96.6	96.6	95.9
Black	0.1	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Hispanic	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0
Other	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Cortland County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Cortland County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Cortland County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the county but compete for jobs within the counties (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 90 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 3,899 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,232 job openings were received, a ratio of 3.2 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,729 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: stenographer, typist, survey worker, inventory clerk, counter attendant, guard, instrument repairer and welder.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: management trainee, cashier I, salesperson, bartender, janitor, automobile-mechanic helper, carpenter, construction worker I, truck driver-light, automobile-service-station attendant, industrial-truck operator and material handler.

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 362 registered applicants available and 99 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.7.

Labor surpluses--Of the 9 occupations in this occupational group only management trainee was considered as a labor surplus occupation.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 1,132 applicants available and 464 openings received, or 2.4 applicants for each job opening during the period; the lowest ratio of all occupational groups.

Labor surpluses--There were at least 22 jobseekers for each job as clerk-general, cashier I, accounting clerk, teacher aide II, salesperson and shipping and receiving clerk.

Potential labor shortages--Five occupations, stenographer, typist, survey worker, bookkeeper I and inventory clerk were considered to be shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 2.7 applicants per opening with 919 registered applicants and 341 openings available during the period.

Labor surpluses--Two occupations, bartender and janitor, were identified as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, counter attendant and guard, security, should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 143 applicants available for 36 openings, this occupation had an applicants-to-openings ratio of 4.0.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 66 applicants and 13 openings available, or 5.1 applicants for each job opening.

Machine Trades

Applicants available in machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 6.8 to 1, the highest applicants-to-openings ratio of the 9 occupational groups. There were 291 registered applicants and 43 openings available.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 3.0 applicants per opening. There were 263 active applicants for 87 openings.

Labor surplus --There were 10 jobseekers for one opening for assembler, production.

Potential labor shortage --Instrument repairer was considered to be a shortage occupation.

Structural Work

There were 390 applicants and 84 openings for structural work occupations yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 4.6.

Labor surplus --There were 28 applicants for 2 openings for carpenter.

Potential labor shortage --A potential shortage existed for carpenter, rough.

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 322 applicants and 65 openings the applicants-to-openings ratio was 5.0. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluses--Four surplus occupations were identified in the miscellaneous category: truck driver-light; automobile-service-station attendant; industrial-truck operator; and material handler.

Potential labor shortage --Laborer, stores should be considered as a shortage occupation.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
CORTLAND COUNTY

October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	3,899	1,729	1,232	3.2
Professional, technical, and managerial	362	166	99	3.7
Clerical and sales	1,132	352	464	2.4
Service	919	426	341	2.7
Farming, fishery, forestry	143	55	36	4.0
Processing	66	20	13	5.1
Machine trades	291	140	43	6.8
Benchwork	263	92	87	3.0
Structural work	390	173	84	4.6
Miscellaneous	322	156	65	5.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Case aide	15	5	0	2/
Counselor	12	4	2	6.0
Accountant	11	5	2	5.5
Administrative assistant	27	8	3	9.0
Manager, retail store	18	6	3	6.0
Recreation supervisor	13	5	0	2/
Management trainee	33	12	2	16.5
Caseworker	24	11	0	2/
Community organization worker	17	9	3	5.7
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	75	19	16	4.7
Stenographer	19	2	19	1.0
Clerk, typist	15	4	8	1.9
Keypunch operator	13	6	4	3.2
Typist	35	1	37	0.9
Survey worker	45	0	49	0.9
Clerk, general	223	73	25	8.9
Bookkeeper I	29	11	13	2.2
Bookkeeper II	15	3	7	2.1
Cashier I	12	6	1	12.0
Cashier II	36	13	6	6.0
Cashier-checker	74	33	17	4.4
Computer operator	10	4	3	3.3
Accounting clerk	29	13	4	7.2
Administrative clerk	45	16	7	6.4
Inventory clerk	138	1	153	0.9
Shipping and receiving clerk	29	14	4	7.2
Stock clerk	41	18	6	6.8

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Clerical and sales (cont'd)				
Receptionist	29	9	6	4.8
Teacher aide II	25	9	1	25.0
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	16	7	1	16.0
Sales clerk	35	9	5	7.0
Driver, sales route	21	3	6	3.5
Manager, department	13	3	5	2.6
Stock clerk, self-service store	10	3	2	5.0
Services				
Child monitor	23	13	0	2/
Day worker	10	3	5	2.0
Companion	10	6	0	2/
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	130	6	126	1.0
Waiter/waitress, formal	14	5	2	7.0
Waiter/waitress, informal	46	20	12	3.8
Counter attendant, cafeteria	14	9	6	2.3
Bartender	19	11	1	19.0
Cook (hotel/restaurant)	40	17	11	3.6
Cook, short order I	18	11	7	2.6
Cook (mess)	11	6	4	2.7
Kitchen helper	71	40	19	3.7
Cleaner, housekeeping	36	18	5	7.2
Home attendant	10	5	2	5.0
Nurse aide	68	38	20	3.4
Guard, security	33	13	23	1.4
Cleaner, comm./inst.	177	112	44	4.0
Cleaner, industrial	37	15	8	4.6
Janitor	23	13	2	11.5
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Laborer, landscape	15	2	8	1.9
Farmworker, dairy	62	28	14	4.4
Processing				
Production helper	17	0	0	2/
Machine set-up operator	11	5	0	2/
Drill-press operator	12	5	1	12.0
Machine trades				
Production-machine tender	24	13	0	2/
Punch-press operator	14	5	3	4.7
Machine operator I	13	7	0	2/
Automobile mechanic	34	17	9	3.8
Automobile-mechanic helper	19	8	1	19.0
Maintenance mechanic	14	8	2	7.0

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Benchwork				
Assembler	19	5	0	2/
Assembler, small parts	23	9	0	2/
Assembler, type-bar-& segment	12	4	0	2/
Assembler, production	10	7	1	10.0
Instrument repairer	38	0	54	0.7
Sewing-machine operator	33	15	4	8.2
Structural work				
Automobile-body repair	20	7	6	3.3
Welder, arc	13	7	1	13.0
Painter	10	5	1	10.0
Operating engineer	10	5	0	2/
Carpenter	28	15	2	14.0
Carpenter, rough	20	2	10	2.0
Roofer	10	4	0	2/
Construction worker I	76	40	6	12.7
Construction worker II	49	15	10	4.9
Maintenance repairer, building	26	11	3	8.7
Welder, production line	5	0	10	0.5
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	42	22	8	5.2
Truck driver, heavy	47	26	5	9.4
Truck driver, light	31	20	2	15.5
Bus driver	10	7	2	5.0
Automobile-service-station attendant	19	9	1	19.0
Packager, hand	15	5	7	2.1
Industrial-truck operator	24	8	1	24.0
Laborer, stores	23	4	16	1.4
Material handler	65	34	2	32.5

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact:

"Labor Market Analyst"

New York State Department of Labor

Building #12, Room 431
State Office Building
State Campus
Albany, New York 12240

State Office Building6th Floor
44 Hawley Street
Binghamtin, New York 13901

State Office Building
Governmental Complex
200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

BLMI REPORT | FY 1982 No. 8
CORTLAND COUNTY